

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. JEROME, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1862.

Under the Law.

It is no uncommon thing to hear men who have shivered their allegiance to the Federal Government, and acted with those who are attempting to destroy it, claim the protection of the very laws and constitution which they have tried to destroy. Slave-owners who have contributed largely to the Rebel Government, go boldly to the Federal camps and demand the return of their slaves who have absconded, under the Fugitive Slave Law. Farmers who have helped guerrillas to murder our pickets, claim compensation for the provisions and provender which our troops have taken from them. They demand the enforcement of laws which they have renounced, in their favor, and claim to be under the law, and therefore entitled to all its benefits. They deny Federal allegiance, but demand Federal protection. They even have the audacity to tell us: "Why, you deny that we are out of the Union, and therefore you are bound to give us the protection of its laws." We reply that we not only admit that the rebels are in the Union, but we insist upon it; but we do positively deny that it follows that you as traitors and violators of the laws, have any right to the protection which they extend to the law-abiding. It is a serious and yet a very common error to suppose that being under the law necessarily carries with it the idea of being under the protection of the law.

We must remember that the law consists of two very different things:

First—Of penalties.

Second—Of protection.

Its protection is designed for the law-abiding.

Its penalties are designed for law-breakers.

Its protection secures the liberty, the person, and the property of the obedient. Its penalties deprive the disobedient of property, of liberty, and sometimes of life itself.

Every court of justice illustrates the truth of these propositions. We see money, lands and personal property restored to their rightful owners by the process of law; this is protection. We see the guilty fined, imprisoned, and put to death for their crimes; and these are the penalties of the law.

A man, therefore, may be under the law, and yet, far from being protected by it, be stripped of every right that he ever possessed.

The rebel who asks to be considered under the laws which he has attempted and is yet attempting to subvert, is making a suicidal request, for if those laws be enforced, he will inevitably be ruined. And here let us add that the crime of treason is in the words of Judge Story, "THE HIGHEST CRIME KNOWN TO SOCIETY." It is an attempt to overthrow the whole social and governmental fabric. It is a desperate and dreadful conspiracy against the peace and life of every man, woman, and child in the land. It is the Pandora-Box of sin; the Encyclopedia of iniquity; the concentration and quintessence of all offences; it is blasphemy, theft, murder, perjury, adultery, avarice, ingratitude and impiety. It is a well known fact that all traitors of whose lives we have any record, were men of corrupt moral and profligate lives. Such were CATALINE, ARNOLD and BURN. The common consent of mankind has therefore outlawed traitors, and denied them the protection of the laws. We can no more consent to retain traitors in a government, than we can scorpions and rattlesnakes around our fire-sides. They who desire the protection of the law must obey the law, or else expect to suffer its penalties.

Great Storm—Accidental Death of a Soldier.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, a furious storm of rain and wind swept over the city, and raged violently for some fifteen minutes. The gutters ran in torrents, and everything was deluged with rain. During its progress, a lamentable accident occurred at the Capitol, resulting in the instant death of Sergeant McNally, of the First Tennessee Regiment. A musket was leaning against one of the doors in the upper story, and the wind blowing in its descent, the ball entering the heart of the unfortunate man, and passing through his body. He exclaimed, "I'm killed!" and was instantly a corpse. Sergeant McNally was quite young. He resided in Wayne county.

If HALLER had been a conservative when he wrote his splendid poem of "Bozaris," he would have written one oft-quoted stanza as follows:

Alas! till the last armed host had fled,
Chandler—For your arms and your lives
Condemned the great nation of our race
To a more cruel and a more cruel fate.

In fact, the bard would have left out the most striking part of the poem.

In Belgium they are exhibiting a Mr. Pola, a painter, born without arms. He paints, holding his brush in his toes, and his pictures excite astonishment and admiration.—Exchange.

This is quite an artistic feat if it be true; but the poor man can never be a first-rate painter, as it is impossible for him to have his art in his finger ends. He has probably put his foot in it, for he can never stand well in his business.

The Columbia Panic.

We are told that when a body of Federal troops entered Columbia on Wednesday, there was a tremendous repulsive panic, terror and shoddy among the rebels. Some ran away in their drawers, some in their shirt and breeches, some bare-headed, and two or three fellows, who had been blustering loudly and largely for the Southern Confederacy, in *paris naturales*. They fled through cabbage-patches, through corn-fields, through timon-weed thickets, through dog-fennel meadows, and through briar-patches, with streaming hair and dilated eyes, and gaping mouths, and panting breasts. Good heavens! how the blattant, white-livered, black-hearted totterdentials, were horrified. They ran like a puppy with a kettle on his tail, like a cow with a thousand yellow-jackets on his hide, like a cow with a million of buffalo-gnats, buzzing around her, like a mouse pursued by a fierce tom-cat, like a feeble drunkard chased by the devils, witches and serpents of a raging delirious tremens. Rebel flags were hastily jerked down from chimneys-tops and committed to the flames, and general dismay pervaded the entire rebel portion of the village. Several persons who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, whilst General Scales was there, and after his departure had thrown off the mask and showed themselves bitter rebels, hid themselves in sink-holes, in garrets, in straw-piles, and under beds. Instead of enjoying a triumphant entry with the guerrillas into evacuated Nashville, they were only doomed to behold the country swarming with Union troops, while private news from Louisville warned them that "three hundred thousand more" were marching down on Dixie, to punish false and treacherous traitors like themselves.

If Cain was branded by his Maker for murdering his brother Abel, and made a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth, ought not those rebels whose hands are dripping with the blood of thousands of their brethren, and of women and children, be branded with infamy from head to foot, and driven forth from the habitations of men, among wild beasts, of whose natures they partake, accused, abhorred, and despised by all nations?

A BOMBING ACCIDENT.—A Cumberland Gap letter of the 24th ultimo says: "There was a melancholy accident that took place over in Kentucky the other day. A farmer living close by came to the Gap to see if over the evacuation, and like all the rest, thought he must take home something as a memento; so he took a bombshell along, and extracted the powder, as he thought, and gave it to his four little children to play with, when by some unaccountable accident it exploded, killing one of them instantly and horribly mauling the other three. One of the little sufferers had its leg torn off, only hanging by a part of the skin. It is doubtful if either of the other three will recover from the accident."

The United States Government has withdrawn its liability for the \$800,000 of United States bonds, which formed a part of the school fund of Texas, and which were deposited in the treasury of that State. The National Intelligencer of the 24th says:

We have been informed that the \$800,000 of United States bonds, which formed a part of the school fund of Texas, and were deposited in the treasury of that State, were not long since withdrawn and sent abroad to be sold.

As the Government, we believe, has claimed that the arms and other property of the United States, seized by Texas, when she joined the rebellion, will be regarded as a set-off against those bonds, and therefore, the United States will not pay them, foreign purchasers should be put on their guard, lest they innocently buy paper which has lost its value.

Forney's Press has a letter from Washington, on army correspondents, by one who has had eighteen months' experience in their ranks, and who knows fifty-three of his professional brethren, whom he thus classifies:

Twenty-three are well educated, talented and accomplished gentlemen; eleven are of the genus "blower," and set along well enough anywhere; seven others are energetic, enterprising young men, but sadly out of place as army correspondents; three are regular swindlers; and the remaining three are said to be secessionists.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

The New Calls for Troops.

There is some confusion in the interpretations and inferences as to the three calls for troops. These are:

I. A call for 300,000 volunteers for three months.

II. A draft for 300,000 militia to serve for nine months.

III. A special draft to fill up the old regiments.

For the sake of convenience, we apply this to the regulations on the State of Iowa, having these at our hand, and one rule manifestly applies to all the States. Iowa is called upon for 10,750 men under the first call, to form new regiments of three years' term. The same number of nine months militia are called for under the second call. To fill her old regiments in the field, she requires 5,000 men, or under the three orders a total of 25,750 men. Volunteering ceases to-day, 23d ult., when all the incomplete companies and regiments will be consolidated. Then the account of Iowa will be balanced as follows: She has filled her quota under the first call, and more, and the excess will be credited on the draft, but "no credit is to be made on the draft till the old regiments are filled." Nothing is to take precedence of filling up the old regiments for maximum, and for these there will be a draft in all our States, or excess or credit under other calls to interfere with it.

Speech of Gen. Cass.

The following are the remarks of Gen. Cass at the great war meeting at Hillsdale:

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I am sufficiently warned by the advance of age that I can have but little active participation in public affairs. But if time has diminished my power to be useful to my country, it has left undiminished the deep interest I feel in her destiny, and my love and reverence for our glorious Constitution, which we owe to the kindness of Providence and to the wisdom of our fathers. That Constitution which has ruled us so long and happily is now assailed by an armed rebellion, as causeless in its origin as it is wicked in its objects; and its integrity, its permanency and patriotism of the people, and upon the zealous and efficient support of the Government in its efforts to bring this contest to a speedy and successful issue. We have the power to do this, and with the determination to exert it the work will soon be done. Our right to establish our Government was asserted and maintained in the days of our weakness. We must not shrink from the duty of defending it in the days of our strength. I did not come here to-day to make you a formal address. I do not feel equal to the task, and I shall therefore confine myself to a few brief remarks.

The attempt to suppress this rebellion has called for prodigious efforts, and there have been cheerfully made. In all the records of history it is difficult to find such an example of the immense extent to which peaceable citizens, unaccustomed to war, have been almost instantaneously transformed into soldiers.

And soldiers, have encountered, with signal courage and good conduct, the dangers and trials to which they have been exposed. And to me it is peculiarly gratifying that our own State has honorably performed its part in this generous contest of patriotic duty. I compare with wonder its condition but a few years since with the noble exertions it is now making for the general welfare. I have visited many portions of it, and your own beautiful region among them, before the Indian had given way to the industry and enterprise of the white man, and I have lived to see it rivaling its sister States in the work of defending the Constitution. And now the course of events has rendered it necessary for the Government again to appeal to the people. Additional troops are required for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Patriotism and policy equally dictate that our forces should be such as to enable us to act with vigor and efficiency against our enemies, and promptly to reduce them to unconditional submission to the laws. Few will be able to convert into citizens, by the restoration everywhere of the Constitution to its legitimate authority, as it came from the hands of its founders. And shall this appeal be unheeded? A long life has taught me to know my countrymen better than to fear they will not answer to the calls made upon them. All I need to say to the field, nor is it necessary that should do so. It is a small portion only of the citizens able to bear arms, who are required to become temporary soldiers. But we can all be useful in this labor of patriotism. Those who go, by the discharge of their military duties, and the efforts of the Government to increase and diminish in extent, owing to secular changes in the climate, is evident, since no seedling has come to maturity (though thousands actually germinate) since the birth of trees now 18 inches in girth, and the whole grove presents great diversity in the age of its trees. Cedars, with a few exceptions, are the most numerous, consisting of 180 trees. There were five clumps containing 150 trees, none of which were above 12 feet girth, and these were all to the westward or down valley side of the others. On this side, therefore, the latest addition to the grove had taken place. 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